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UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
SOUTHERN DISTRICT OF NEW YORK

BRANDON HONG,

Plaintiff,

-against-

CORRECTION OFFICER AIGLE, et al.,

Defendants.

18-CV-8110 (VSB)

**ORDER GRANTING PRO BONO
COUNSEL**

Vernon S. Broderick, United States District Judge:

The Court directs that the Clerk of Court seek pro bono counsel to enter a limited appearance for the purpose of conducting discovery in the above-captioned action. Counsel will file a Notice of Limited Appearance as Pro Bono Counsel.

LEGAL STANDARD

The *in forma pauperis* statute provides that the courts “may request an attorney to represent any person unable to afford counsel.” 28 U.S.C. § 1915(e)(1). Unlike in criminal cases, in civil cases, there is no requirement that courts supply indigent litigants with counsel. *Hodge v. Police Officers*, 802 F.2d 58, 60 (2d Cir. 1986). Instead, the courts have “broad discretion” when deciding whether to seek *pro bono* representation for a civil litigant. *Id.* Even if a court does believe that a litigant should have a free lawyer, under the *in forma pauperis* statute, a court has no authority to “appoint” counsel, but instead, may only “request” that an attorney volunteer to represent a litigant. *Mallard v. U.S. Dist. Court for the S. Dist. of Iowa*, 490 U.S. 296, 301–310 (1989). Moreover, courts do not have funds to pay counsel in civil matters. Courts must therefore request the services of *pro bono* counsel sparingly, and with reference to public benefit, in order to preserve the “precious commodity” of volunteer-lawyer time for those

litigants whose causes are truly deserving. *Cooper v. A. Sargenti Co., Inc.*, 877 F.2d 170, 172–73 (2d Cir. 1989).

In *Hodge*, the Second Circuit Court of Appeals set forth the factors a court should consider in deciding whether to grant a litigant’s request for *pro bono* counsel. 802 F.2d at 61–62. Of course, the litigant must first demonstrate that he or she is indigent, for example, by successfully applying for leave to proceed *in forma pauperis*. The court must then consider whether the litigant’s claim “seems likely to be of substance” – “a requirement that must be taken seriously.” *Id.* at 60–61. If these threshold requirements are met, the court must next consider such factors as:

the indigent’s ability to investigate the crucial facts, whether conflicting evidence implicating the need for cross-examination will be the major proof presented to the fact finder, the indigent’s ability to present the case, the complexity of the legal issues[,] and any special reason in that case why appointment of counsel would be more likely to lead to a just determination.

Id.; see also *Cooper*, 877 F.2d at 172 (listing factors courts should consider, including litigant’s efforts to obtain counsel). In considering these factors, district courts should neither apply bright-line rules nor automatically deny the request for counsel until the application has survived a dispositive motion. See *Hendricks v. Coughlin*, 114 F.3d 390, 392–93 (2d Cir. 1997). Rather, each application must be decided on its own facts. See *Hodge*, 802 F.2d at 61.

DISCUSSION

Plaintiff filed a Request to Proceed *in Forma Pauperis* (IFP), which the Court granted. (See Doc. 4.) Plaintiff therefore qualifies as indigent.

In the complaint, Plaintiff asserts a claim of deliberate indifference to his medical needs under 42 U.S.C. § 1983. Plaintiff alleges that, on July 6, 2018, while at the Manhattan Detention Center as a pretrial detainee, he was hit in the face with pepper spray when Defendant Correction Officer Aigle was attempting to spray another inmate. (Doc. 2, at 4.) Plaintiff alleges that he did

not receive medical care until three hours later and only after he repeatedly asked, and that as a result of the incident, his asthma has worsened and his eyesight has deteriorated. (*Id.*; Doc. 35, at 1–3.) Although I dismissed Plaintiff’s negligence claim, I denied Defendants’ motion for judgment on the pleadings as to Plaintiff’s deliberate indifference claim. (Doc. 36.) I find that Plaintiff’s surviving claim is “likely to be of substance.” *Hodge*, 802 F.2d 61–62.

I find that the other *Hodge* factors also weigh in favor of granting Plaintiff’s application. Plaintiff’s allegations are precisely of the sort for which discovery is required to prove: in order to state a claim for deliberate indifference to serious medical needs, a pretrial detainee must show both that “the alleged deprivation of adequate medical care [is] sufficiently serious” and that the defendant acted with a “sufficiently culpable state of mind.” *Davis v. McCready*, 283 F. Supp. 3d 108, 116 (S.D.N.Y. 2017) (internal quotation marks omitted). Furthermore, Plaintiff has alleged that his ongoing injuries and his current physical and mental conditions have impeded his ability to thoroughly participate in the requisite discovery. Counsel’s assistance with taking depositions and seeking the requisite medical evidence to prove Plaintiff’s claim would therefore be advantageous. In this case, representation would “lead to a quicker and more just result by sharpening the issues and shaping examination.” *Hodge*, 802 F.2d at 61.

Given the early stage of the proceedings, the Court will request that counsel appear for the limited purpose of conducting discovery. In addition, pro bono counsel may engage in settlement discussions.

Under the Court’s Standing Order regarding the Creation and Administration of the Pro Bono Fund (16-MC-0078), pro bono counsel may apply to the Court for reimbursement of certain out-of-pocket expenses spent in furtherance of Plaintiff’s case. The Pro Bono Fund is

especially intended for attorneys for whom pro bono service is a financial hardship. *See* <https://nysd.uscourts.gov/forms/pro-bono-fund-order>.

Pro bono counsel will not be obligated for any aspect of Plaintiff's representation beyond the matters described in this order. In particular, pro bono counsel will not be required to respond to a dispositive motion. In the event that the Defendants file a dispositive motion, pro bono counsel may seek appropriate relief, including an extension of Plaintiff's time to respond, or an expansion of pro bono counsel's role to include responding to the motion. Absent an expansion of the scope of pro bono counsel's representation, pro bono counsel's representation of Plaintiff will end upon completion of discovery.

Upon the filing by pro bono counsel of a Notice of Completion, the representation by pro bono counsel of Plaintiff in this matter will terminate, and pro bono counsel will have no further obligations or responsibilities to Plaintiff or to the Court in this matter.

CONCLUSION

For the foregoing reasons, the Clerk of Court is directed to attempt to locate pro bono counsel to represent Plaintiff for the limited purposes described above. The Court advises Plaintiff that there are no funds to retain counsel in civil cases and the Court relies on volunteers. Due to a scarcity of volunteer attorneys, a lengthy period of time may pass before counsel volunteers to represent Plaintiff. If an attorney volunteers, the attorney will contact Plaintiff directly. There is no guarantee, however, that a volunteer attorney will decide to take the case, and Plaintiff should be prepared to proceed with the case without an attorney.

The Court certifies under 28 U.S.C. § 1915(a)(3) that any appeal from this Order would not be taken in good faith and therefore IFP status is denied for the purpose of an appeal. *See Coppedge v. United States*, 369 U.S. 438, 444-45 (1962).

SO ORDERED.

Dated: September 3, 2021
New York, New York

A handwritten signature in black ink, reading "Vernon Broderick". The signature is written in a cursive style with a large, stylized "V" and "B".

Vernon S. Broderick
United States District Judge